AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARS, August 31, 1855.

Philosophizing on the Late Regal Pageant-Glance of Queen Victoria's Ante edents-War Speculations-Death
of Major General Torrens, and his Interment at Pere la

siding into the ordinary jog trot of social life. With eccentric course across our more sober planetary system we may be forgiven if our heads should continue montes we may be fergiven if our heads should continue analess come time after the meteor has passed away, but the stern realities of life and its exigencies are hourly applying their gentle screw and reducing us to a proper reutine. The last remnant of the fine triumphal arch, with its eagles, its golden bees and its banners at the Rue Le Battier, has dissolved into its elements. Its flowers withered and dead; its faded canvass, its painted poles, and all other appurtenances, have been shovelled away, and all other appurtenances, have been shovelled away, the some slovenly unhandsome corse, and Richard—I mean Paris, is herself again.

On the whole, it is eminently a fact, that the great file and pageant has left no sting behind. The shadows which

obscured it at the beginning have had no recurrence; on she contrary were followed by one gleam of sunshine apon another, each brighter than its predecessor. The French have had a real Queen among them of the divine right school, albeit 1688 might have something to say against it, and they have seen beside her the Empres of their own making. I don't think they would change; but the soci homines et roce famine, which have sprung up with an upstart court, are evidently preatly pleased to have played the courtier in an un-doubted presence. The Queen, too, seems to have been perfectly affable and good tempered with every one. I sever could trace that her Majesty ever, at any time where could trace that her Majesty ever, at any time where her birth, gave the slightest indication of talent; and the most amiable trait in her character is her devoted attachment to her husband and children. Out of this circle she does not appear to have exhibited sympathies of any character, and her countenance gives not the slightest indication of their possession. On the contrary, the lines of waywardness, of obstinate self-will and stubbornness, are plainly marked on her features, even while is clearly her wish to be amiable. Excitements, such as her visit to Paris, instead of being, as one would suppose, the very plagues of her position, are known to give her great pleasure, and, in fact, to be necessary to her existence. Their occasional interludes, with an addition to her family almost annually, keep her Majesty in that to ber family almost annually, keep her Majesty in that state of negative virtue which prevents her falling into ill oder with any party. Prince Albert, though not King Consort, is so by tacit admission, and beyond the signature of her hand, and the occasional formality of her presence, she has little or nothing to do with kingeraft. The only instance in which she seemed ever to by claim to any degree of it, unfortunately made her very ridiculous. When Pr. Wieman, and other Catholic bishops, assumed a right to be called after certain ancient sees such as when it. Wiscinsin, and other Catholic bishops, assumed a right to be called after certain ancient sees, such as Archbishop of Westminster, Bishop of Burmingham, &c., and Lord John wrote his letter about Catholic mammeries, the Feelesiastical titles bill, and-so-forth, Dr. Jalph, President of the London University, somewhat electrified the popular car by saying, "that the whole of yesterday the Queen had been walking up and down the terrace of Windsor Caetle, declaring that she was and would be Queen of

ng her within bounds; her mother, the Duchess of Kent, was forbidden to introde upon her privacy without ex-press permission, and poor Lady Flora Hastings, one of was forbidden to intrude upon her privacy without express permission, and poor Lady Flora Hastings, one of her maids of honor, afflicted with a mesenteric affection which caused a protuberance of the abdomen, was prosounced by the innocent young queen, some eighteen or nineteen years old. to be encient—a circumstance which greatly hastened the fatal termination of Lady Flora's malady. On the whole, therefore, it is a matter of congratulation that no conference has occurred at this evential visit. The has danced and waltzed with the Emperor, and been never tired of saying tenier farewells up to the moment when across the trackless deep, also began to speed her way to her seagift home in the isle of Wight. The tone of teeling in regard to the termination of the war was never of a more hopeful character than at present. The intimation which has been given by the Emperor that he had private reasons for knowing that the horrors of last winter could not be repeated; the victory of Traktir, the importance of which seems more and more to develope itself, and the affair at Sweaborg, have given a sanguine bias to the Parisian mind! I have not seen the like of since the battle of Alma. I do not say, however, that I observe any great change in the sentiments of a certain class of staid men, who have access to diplomatic society, and who have declared from the first that the fall of Sebastopel would change nothing in the aspect of the var in regard to peace, though it might augment its area.

An event occurred on Monday, an hour before the Queen of England's departure, which was, perhaps, a more touching instance of the extente conducts than even the major is station to receive the left shoulder. To the suprise of Milliant Forrens, and a god son of the Dake of Wellington, having been present at the three battles of Alma, Balaklava, and lukermann, received at the last of these engagements a musket ball in his chest, which, passing close to the region of the heart, perforated under the left shoulder. To the suprise of his med

pace might tend to mitigate the fatigue of horse exercise, and made Military Envoy to the Court of the Tuileries. On Saturday, the 18th, he rode down to the Strabuorg station to receive the Queen; the Friday following he was a corpse.

A post mortem examination discovered that the ball in its passage had stove in one of the ribs, which pressed upon part of the lungs; that the whole organic action of the system was seriously interfered with, and that this, in fact, was the cause, and the sole cause, of his death. The Emperor accordingly decreed him the unprecedented honor of being escorted to his grave by French arms, and all the pride and circumstance of military posts. The Rev. Mr. Marriott, who was commanded by the British Embassy to officiate, describes the scene as most touching. The Boulevards were gathering under arms for the Queen's departure; the banners, shields and emblazonments were all on the houses; the triumphal arch was still in its glory; thousands and tens of thousands of spectators were nessembled on the pave, when a sight such as was never witnessed before in the streets of the metropolis, broke upon them. A band of drummers, rolling their mournful maffed beat, preceded the coach of the minister, who, in his surplice and banns, was soon recognized by the crowd as being English. Mounted dragoons, and a colonel of light infantry, rode on either side of them. Then came the hearse, by the side of which holding the four corners of the pall, walked two British and two French officers ear grande tense. The gray Arab charger, his housing covered over, and also his whole person down to the very leet, with a black not veil, followed, escorted on either side by the 2d regiment of light infantry, with arms reversed. A long cortege of munning coaches, private carriages, among which was that of Marsinal Vaillant. Minister of War, especially entrusted by the Emperor with the command of the obsequies, followed. The crowd stood barcheaded, high and low priests as well as people and thousands, instead of waiti

Berlin, August 28, 1855.

Petersburg-The King's Health-Matters in the Crimez-The Sweatory Story.
Since the return of the Prince of Prussia from St.

Petersburg, there have been various rumors affect relative to the object of his journey and its result. It was stated, indeed, at the time, that his visit to the capital of the Czar had no connection with politics and was entirely of a private nature : but even granting this to be it s impossible that at so momentous a crisis a meeting between parties so deeply interested in the issue struggle now progressing and to the means of terminating most of them palpably absurd ; for instance, that the Emperor Alexander had concluded upon the restoration of Poland as a constitutional monarchy, and that the of Foland as a constitutional memoriny, and that his Prince of Prussia was commissioned to dissuade his mephew from a step fraught with danger to his neighbors and copartners in the spoil of Poland. According to another version, the Russian government, seeing their trade completely rulned by the blockade of their whole seaboard, have determined to abandon their system of commercial restriction, and to throw open their land frontier for the importation of every kind of merchandise. but although this is far from being unlikely, to judge from some preliminary measures taken by the Russians as early as last summer, I should imagine that the Prince of Fruscia is about the last person who would be chosen to conduct such negotiations. It would be something

like selecting a Quaker to bear a challenge, or a wild indian to preside at a missionary meeting; the contempt entertained by his Royal Highness for such plebelan occupations as trade and commerce, and his exclusive de votion to military matters being sufficiently notorious Certain it is, however, that he stayed at St. Petersbur Certain it is, however, that he stayed at St. Petersburg several days longer than was intended, and that immediately after his arrival in Berlin he proceeded to Erdmannsdorf, where the King was then residing, with whom he had several long conferences. The quid nunes him that the result of this interview was not satisfactory; at any rate, he soon took his leave again, and has now gone to Ostend for the benefit of sea bathing. A very short time must show whether his Russian expedition has had any effect upon the foreign policy of this country; for the present, politics are at a stand still, and there

are no symptoms of Prussia's giving up her neutral position either in favor of the Allies or of the Massovites,
though her partiality to the latter is undeniable. On
the other hand, Austria is at her old tricks now endeavoring to exploit the Wostern power, mow frying to
too well known to deceive any one, and her overtures are
verywhere treated with civil contempt.

The King's health has improved, and all immediate
tanger is pased, but his constitution has evidently sustained a severe shock, from which it is thought he will
her was much best of the sixth centennia universery
of the foundation of their city, and all the preparations
for this journey had been made, when they were obliged
to be countermanded, estensibly in consequence of the
cholers having broken out in Konigster, but in reality
on account of a voto interposed by the King's physicians,
who were appelended at the object of the foundation of a voto interposed by the King's physicians,
who were appelended at the official statement that he will
attend the grand manceurers that are to come off about
the end of sperimer at Branaberg, in East Prussia, is
considered at least premature. He certainly looks ill,
and has aged very much of late, although there is a great
difference of opinion as to the real nature of his disease,
that some a successing end, and as the prophecie
of the Finas are never fulfilled, he may hope to live a
title longer.

The left brown and are beginning to sings De Projuncie
of the Finas are never fulfilled, he may hope to live a
title longer of the control of the control of likemann. It is very plain that the Russian attack upon the
fore Schastopol. To a certain degree this plan appears
to have succeeded, for the storn of the Malakoff, which
was to have a successioned by the same circursiances which led to that most sangulanty action.

The allies had advanced so near to the tower of Malakoff
—the lay of the cenny's position—that an assault was
intelligent particular town of the Malakoff, which
was to have a control of the s

sent a numer of notice and men to the Battle, instead of wasting their energies against Sebastopol, they might have struck the Russian empire a heavy and decisive blow; at present, however, the season is too far advanced for an undertaking of that kind, and the squadrons of France and England will have to return again as they did last year, without having effected anything more serious than the shelling of some Russian forts, the burning of a magazine or two, and the capture of a few consters and fishing boats.

A. B.

Our Vienna Correspondence.

Vienna Correspondence.

VIENNA, August 25, 1856.

Emperer Prancis Joseph and "Young Austria"—Imperial Plan of Operation—Joseph II, the beau ideal of Francis Joseph—Germanization of Hangary, Crowlia and Schwonia—Anti-Russian and Anti-Prussian Policy—Austria Joins the Zoll-Verein, and Looks to the Imperial Throne of Germany -- Paly the Heel of Achilles for Austria, de.

Would you believe it? The young Emperor, Franeis Joseph, is a revolutionist! If he is not a revolu-tionist in the sense of Kossuth, Mazzini or Soule, he is, at east, an innovator, a reformer, a progressive—Emperor. He is the impersonation of "Young Austria," for "Jungs Oesterreich" is a term invented by the Sovereign biaself, and officially bestowed by the members of the cabinet on all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy. "Old Austria," say the official and officious pens of Austria, "saw its last days in 1848." The conglomerate of States acquired by marriage, and which was the Austrian monarchy under the inauspicious auspices of Prince Metter-nich, is dead, and a young monarchy, with a new specific life, a totality of national impulses, a united German Austria, he taken its place. This change is not se easily understood out of Austria, it is not even sufficiently anpreclated in Germany; but it is, nevertheless, one which must have its influence on the solution of the Oriental question, and on the future condition of Europe. I will therefore explain in what the principal changes introduced

therefore explain in what the principal changes introduced by the present Emperor of Austria consist.

In the first place, the Emperor has given up Mr. Von Meiternich's idea that the art of governing his monarchy consists in the skilful application of the old principle of di-vised impera? That division which estranged Hungary from Austria and Bohemia, Austria proper from Bohemia and Hungary, Bohemia from every other Austrian and Hungary, Bohemia from every other Austrian Province, and especially from the German Provinces of Austria, Styria and the Tyrol, has proved itself to be not only immeasurably expensive, but so weakening to the material and moral power of each separate Province as to endanger the cohesion of them all, and to render as to endanger the cohesion of them all, and to render Austria as a European power inferior in some respects even to Prussia—certainly to France, England or Russia. There was no possibility for Austria to act as a unit in any direction while the Provincial spirit, justeed of being curbed by such a process, received that powerful momentum which in 1848 threatened the existence of the whole monarchy. The system of Mr. Von Metternich, therefore, was wholly inadequate to prevent revolutions within any as districted the forces of Austria. within, and so divided the forces of Austria as to rende her influence in Germany and Europe almost in ignifiproductiveness of her soil, and the wealth and rese of the country. Austria had become impoverished, her army had been demoralized, her Provinces driven to re-bellion, and her Emperor was a fogitive. It was then that Emperor Francis Joseph was called to the throne, and nder his auspices it is now proposed to regenerate the empire, to render the different parts more homogeneous, ed thereby to increase the governmental momentum and the influence of Austria as a European power. The Emperor, warned by the example of 1848, and the terrible rebellion of Hungary, has resolved not to wait for the second revolution, but to make it himself before Kossuth shall have another chance to raise the standard of Hun-

For this purpose the young Emperor has decided. For this purpose the young Emperor has decided, henceforth, to treat Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia—in short, all not purely German provinces of his monarchy, excepting the kingdom of Lombardy, and Venice—as perts of a homogeneous German country, abolishing the exceptions in favor of Austria proper, (the architects of the sensor arms and munitions of war, of which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he exceptions in favor of Austria proper, (the architects of the sensor arms and munitions of war, of which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he exceptions in favor of Austria proper, (the architects of the sensor arms and munitions of war, of which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he is much in need to prolong the strife which he is much in the string against Western Element and the string against the

Austria.) but, at the same time, requiring that all shall obey the same German law, and shall in language, manners and usages be assimilated to the German people The moral strength of Austria lies in her German States and as these, with the exception of her Italian provinces are more civilized than the States of Hungary, Transyl are more civilized than the States of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, the Buckowina, &c., she commits no crime against civilization if she introduces German language and literature, German laws and usages, instead of the present semi-barbarous languages and institutions of those countries. A separate Bohemian nationality, a Magyar nationality of less than five millions of Hunga-

serior psychological and moral well-being, but secure manifestion would not only elucate them, and thereby manifestion of the German States, from the Banduck of the Rhine, and from the foot of the Alpeto the North Sca. Austria by Germaning Huggary, bloeding and Galleis, and the Rhine, and from the foot of the Alpeto the North Sca. Austria by Germaning Huggary, bloeding and Galleis, and the Rhine, and from the foot of the Alpeton to Ministers on the Emperor Prancis Scope, han this two Ministers, and the Propose of the Spectra or manifest of the Propose or Propose of the Propose or Propose of the Propose or Propose of the Propose of Propose of

must eventually prevail. Austria is thus forced either to become annihilated or a great Power. The war in the Fast furnishesher with an opportunity to become one or the other.

You will now be able to judge whether there is any reasonable ground to suppose that Austria will join Russia in a demonstration against the West further than may be necessary to induce negotiations of peace, and whether, in case Austria is suffered to remain neutral, she will quit the Principalities before she is made a party to the treaty of peace negotiated be tween the Westera Powers and Russia. The forms of government have but little to do with national sympathies or repulsions (as we are just experiencing in the United States), while most nations have a very excellent instinct of self-preservation, which inclines them to seek the promotion of their material interests. In that species of computation, Kossuth has not shown himself a master, and his party in Hungary does not seem to an swer his expectations. Exiles, were they as great and as true as the immortal Dante, are no very excellent judges of the country they have left and which they only see and know as it was when they were obliged to quit it. Their own feelings and sufferings of the great mass of their compatriots left behind them.

I have purposely said nothing of the Italian provinces of Austria, the possession of which will never add to her power. Here Austria meets a higher cultivation than her own, and a literature which was classical before that of Germany existed. The Venetian gondolier sings stanzas from Tasso, to which his oars beat time, while the Austrian soldier, who lords it over him, is comparatively a barbarian. If it be a Croat, a Sclavonian, or a Bohemian, the chances are that the civilized Italian looks up on his goolers as an English prisoner would upon the body guard of the King of the Ashantees. The Austrian programme does not apply there, Milan can never be but a conquered province— Young Haly "the heel of Achillies for "Young Austria." The Emperor of

American Neutrality in the Eastern War—No Contraband Cargoes.

(From the Paris Patric of 18th August.)

From the commencement of the Eastern war, public opinion in the United States has been strongly pronounced in favor of the rights of neutrals, and from one end of the Union to the other it has been insisted on that the axiom of "the flag covers the cargo." should be recognized as a truth. So far, nothing better, and although this reclamation was not altogether disinterested and dictated by the exclusive love of justice, the governments of France and England have made no difficulty about accessing to it, while receiving to themselves the right to guard sgainst the enemy being enabled to receive through neutral commerce, provisions, arms, and munitions of war.

large scale. The following circumstance has transpired quite recently:—

A merchant of Antwerp, commissioned by an American house, sends to Warsaw 125 bales of cotton. At Aix-la-Chapelle a superior custom-house officer, Mr. Werbrun, having the presentiment of some fraud, causes one of the bales of cotton to be opened, and finds in it, carefully racked up and disguised, twenty-four six-shooting revolvers, twenty-four powder horns and nine copper bullet moulds. Each of the 125 bales of cotton contained a similar deposit.

volvers, twenty-four powder horns and nine copper bullet moulds. Each of the 125 bales of cotton contained a
similar deposit.

The shipper of this contraband cotton has been condemned to a fine of 100,000 thalers—\$76,000.

We are assured, besides, that a few days previously, a
similar cargo from the same house, and for the same
destination had passed undetected through Aix-lac
chapelle; the Russian custom-house, depending upon the
loyalty of the shippers, had not subjected it to a special
examination.

We cannot help praising the vigilance of the Prussian
Custom House. The fine imposed upon the authors of
the fraud will have the effect, it is to be hoped, of making them more circumspect in future. Let us hope,
also, that the government of the United States and the
local authorifies of the American ports, warned by the
discovery and publication of the fact, will take care that
such a think be not repeated. It concerns the honor of the flag of the Union; and if the American
hold that the beligreents should not avail themselves
in their turn, of the right of search, which has always
made part of the maritime code in time of war, they
must, through the absolute loyalty observed in their shipments, see that the marine of the United States, like
Casar's wife, cannot even be suspected.

Frandulent Insurance Companies.

ments, see that the marine of the Anton Access, wife, cannot even be suspected.

Frundulent Insurance Companies.

REFORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York Compredicts of Openies.

Amany, Sept. 12, 1855.

To the Editors of the Evenne Journal.

William Barnes, Esq., was appointed, on the 8th of August, to investigate the inflairs of the "National Exchange Insurance Company" of the city of New York. He having reported to me that the assets of said company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business. I deem it my duty to publish the report in accordance with the 24th section of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, and to place the same in the hands of the Afformey General for action thereon. You are requested to publish the same.

JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.

Hon. James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New York:—

I harewith submit for your consideration the evidence taken by me, in pursuance of your appointment, relating to the capital, securities and assets of the National Exchange Insurance Company of the city of New York, and the manner of conducting its business.

This company published the notice of their intention to form a corporation on the 20th day of September, 1881. On the 18th day of November, 1854, their charter was approved by the Deputy Attorney General, and commissioners were appointed to examine their capital on the 20th day of September, 1881. On the 18th day of November of the same year. On the 19th day of May, 1855, the board of commissioners reported their capital on \$150,000, as paid in and possessed by the company, in cash, deposited in the American Exchange Bank in ecity of New York; and the company commenced the business of fire and inland navigation insurance as a joint stock company, at No. 74 Wall street, and have issued policies, the premiums on which amount to the sum of about \$10,000, was drawn out. A copy of the account of the company of the company in said bank, and that on the same day the sum of \$10,000, was drawn out. A copy of the

Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Kings county. 3
Two mortgages, executed by John K. Stimson and wife to the company, on four lots ear Third avenue, on lifty, fifth and Flifty-sixth streets. New York, bond executed by Francis H. Campbell. 3
One mortgage, executed by Jshn K. Stimson to the company, on a lot forty-three feet front, in the village of Cansjoharie. Montgomery county, bond executed by Francis H. Campbell.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Henry R. Herson to Wm. M. Thomas, on a house and lot 19 feet front on Livingston street, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Joseph Tarner to Wm. M. Thomas, on a lot 22 feet front on Third avenue, Brooklyn.
One bond and inortgage, executed by Wm. Dealy to Wm. M. Thomas, on a lot 22 feet front on Third avenue, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Benj. Banist to Wm. M. Thomas, on two lots 50 feet front on Fleventh street, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by John R. Huributt's Winslow L. Whiting, on a lot 25 feet front, Brooklyn in the lot of the company, on four lots fronting on Union and President streets, 50 feet front, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Paniel D. Kelley to Winslow L. Whiting, on four lots fronting on Union and President streets, 50 feet front, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Samuel Borems and wife to the company, on four lots 160 feet front on Fifteenth street, Brooklyn.
One bond and mortgage, executed by Samuel Borems to Edson Osborn, supposed to be on property in Brooklyn.
Cash on deposit with John Thompson.

Total

S128.78

It appears from the Fresident's testimony that the sum of \$16,000 has been paid by, or advanced for, certain persons on account of stock to be issued to them and that this money has been deposited to the credit of the company with John Thompson, banker, and that an agreement had been made with Mr. Thompson to loan the money to the stockholders depositing the same. It such were the facts, it would be an obvious evasion of the law; but according to Mr. Thompson's testimony, the transaction was simply a deposit by Mr. Whiting, of his check as President, drawn on blank, for \$18,000 in the following form:

May 18, 1855.

No. May 18, 1855.
Pay to James M. Thompson, or beaver, Order, Elgheer thousand dollars, \$18,000. WINSLOW L. WHITING, P.

Pay to James M. Thompson, or bearer, Order, Elabieen housand dollars, \$18,000. WINSLOW L. WHITING, P. For this check the company received a credit on the books of Mr. Thompson for \$18,000, and the check was held as an offset to the credit on the books, and Mr. Thompson denied all indebtedness to the company. It therefore consider and report that this item of \$16,000 is fictitious, and that the company are not the owners of any sum of money on deposit with John Thompson.

The six William H. Clark mortgages for \$52,200, are on lots covered with water, several level in depth, near Rompiles of Bomples Hook, Brooklyn. The water at low tide, extends a considerable distance north of these lots towards the city. Their location with respect to high water line can be found by reference to a city map of Hooklyn. The searches accompanying these mortgages are not satisfactory evidence of title, or that there are no prior liens or encumbrances on the premises. It appears by the assessment roll of the Twelfth ward of the city of Brooklyn, sworn \$0 on the 6th day of August, 1866, by Exra Baldwin and seventeen other assessors of that city, that the whole of the mortgaged premises are valued by a majority of the assessors, at the aggregate sum of only \$160. The assessors swear that they "have estimated the value of said real estate at the sums which the majority of the assessors have decided to be the full and true value thereof, and at which they would apprise the same in payment of a just debt, due from a selvent debtor." These premises from their Jocation have a contingent and speculative value for commercial purposes, but in my opinion are not worth at the present time over the sum of \$5,000.

The teur mortgages executed by Ferdinand L. Andrews cover about six acres of woodland, partly out over, on

tingent and speculative value for commercial purposes, but in my opinion are not worth at the present time over the sum of \$5,000.

The four mortgages executed by Ferdinand L. Andrews cover about six acres of woodland, partly ent over, on the "Clove" road near the Penitentiary, and adjoining the division line of the city of Brooklyn and the town of Flatbush. Its surface is irregular and uneven, but the premises command a very picturesque view of the surrounding country. I have not examined all the documents connected with this title, but presume that the title is good and valid; the search for incumbrances is not satisfactory. I find that John Vanderbilt and others, Assessors of the town of Flatbush, for the year 1856, have estimated the value of one-half of the mortgaged premises, assessed to Dr. Vanlerveer, at the sam of \$750. I estimate their value at \$500 per acre, making about \$5,000.

The mortgage executed by Thomas S. Habbard for \$20,000 covers thirty-six lots near the corner of Nigety-reventh street and Swenth avenue. New York, on the site of the proposed park. The value of these premises at the present time I estimate at \$300 per lot, making the aggregate about half the amount for which the mortgage was executed. Thomas S. Hubbard the mortgage claims itle to these lots from Oliver Waldren, who it is alleged entered into pessession of the premises about eighty years age and revealped to possession uptil 1816, when

he conveyed the same to his son-in-law, Edward Byrne, through which, by several conveyances, the mortgagor attempts to trace his title. The abstract exhibited does not show that the title of Waldron ever became vested in the mortgager, or that it is clear of prior liens. The lots are now occupied by several Irish and German fawiles. Iving in chanties, some of whom state that they have reated the premises of divers persons, and others are a portion of the lands of the mortgaged premises are a portion of the lands of the mortgaged premises and inhabitants of Harlem, alias Lands of the effective stand inhabitants of Harlem, alias Lands of the effective form Richard Nicolls, in May, 1660, and confirmed the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the seventh of the laws of 1820, (the premible recting that the fresholders of Harlem were entitled by the said patents to certain common lands which were then bying waste and unproductive, and liable to be sold under assessments for opening the avennes of New York, Djacobus Dychman and others were appointed trustees for the fresholders and inhabitants of Harlem, and declared to be selized in fee simple of said common lands, with power to commence suits for obtaining possession of said lands and to sell the same at public or private sale. The legal rights of any person then in possession of said common lands were not to be impaired or destroyed by the act. On the 30th day of April, 1825, the said trustees conveyed the said Harlem Commons, of the April of the said that waldron, in consideration of \$175, on the 18th day of August, 1825, conveyed the part 1825 commenced an action of ejectment against Oliver Waldron for premises claimed by him or the Waldron, and not Byrne or his assigna, was in possession at this period. It appears by which in the limits of Harlem Commons, and that Waldron, in consideration of the said trustees all his right, title and interest to all and every piece or parcel of land situated within the limits of Harlem Commons. It would seem, therefore, tha

 Six Wm. H. Clark mortgages.
 \$17,200
 60

 Five Ferdinand L. Andrews mortgages.
 19,500
 90

 Thomas S. Hubbard mortgage.
 20,000
 90

 The Jones mortgage.
 5,630
 60
 Two lesses disputed by the company \$1.900 00 Rent and salaries, estimated at 1.000 00 Uncarned premiums, estimated at 7.000 00

Total. \$138,900 00

Wm. H. Clark, Ferdinand Andrews and Thos. S. Hubbard are liable to the company on the bonds accompanying their mortgages, if the company issue stock to them for the full amount.

The undersigned hereby reports that the assets of the National Exchange Insurance Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business in the city of New York, and that, in his opinion, the public interests require the immediate dissolution of said corporation.

Almay, Sept. 11, 1855.

ALBANY, Sept. 11, 185

Mason and Dixon's Line.

Although reference is constantly had to this line, there are, perhaps, but few persons, comparatively, acquainted with its locality, and less with its history and ultimate adjustment. I shall endeavor to give the readers of the HERALD an insight into both these matters.

In the specification of limits between the colonies mia and Maryland, there was certainly plausi ble ground for contention, and the rival claims of the proprietaries formed a fruitful source of discontent to themselves and annoyance to the colonists. Whatever might have been the merits of the case on either side, a long, vexatious, and bitter contest arose from the first attempt to act upon the charter of Pennsylvania. After many ineffectual attempts to adjust the sommon limits between the colonies, the matters in dispute were referred to the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations; these, after hearing both parties, made their report to king James IL, who, in November, 1685, by an order of Conneil, determined the aftair by ordering a division of the disputed territory. By the terms of this order, the tract lying between the river and bay of Pelaware, and a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude, was adjudged to belong to his Majesty. King James II, and the remainder of the disputed territory, (now a part of the eastern shore of Maryland.) was assigned to Lord Baltimore. The order of Council was not acted upon. In the meantime fresh causes of contention arose, which served we complicate matters still more. One of the original disputes was respecting the fortieth degree of north latitude, Maryland contending that the expression in its charter, "to the fortieth degree, meant forty degrees complete"—the Assembly and proprietaries of Pennsylvania, on their part, insisting that in the charter of Pennsylvania, the expression "to begin at the beginning of the fortleth degree of north latitude ought to be construed to be where the thirty-ninth degree was completed."

This dispute involved a tract of country nearly 6,000 square mies in extent; and had it been assigned to Lord Paltimore, the superfices of Pennsylvania would have been reduced nearly one-forth.

Thus matters went on until 1752, when in August of that year a comprenie was effected and commissioners appointed to "determine, survey and mark the respective boundaries in controversy." The duty assigned to these commissioners was to trace the following lines:—"Beginning at Cape Henlopen, and thence due west to the western ride of the peninsula, which lies upon Chesapeake bay, and as far westward as the exact middle of that part of the peninsula where the said line is run, "thence north to the extreme west part of a circle, twelve mil many ineffectual attempts to adjust the sommon limits between the colonies, the matters in dispute were re-ferred to the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plan-

The Prohibitory Law.

JUSTICE STOAM'S BEGINSON IN THE CASE OF JAMES CONTROL OF THE CASE OF JAMES TO CONTROL OF THE CASE OF THE of shower any inactions. It walkage pave ball be fore the Police Justice, in the sum of \$600, that is the court of General Sessions of your than the harge at the Court of General Sessions are you have any other Court. How, if he refuses, can the accuse is indeed there is no law authorizing the committue magnitate te let to hall for appearance to answer is any other Court. How, if he refuses, can the accuse he forced to answer at the Special Sessions? The question, more especially challenged by the defence, it whether from any cause—in prison or upon ball—an accused party can be tried by a single Judge, notwith standing he, at the time he is required tog upon hit trial, protests against the exercise of such authority, and demands that his guilt or innocence shall be tound by jury: I do not think he can, but may at any time shall to be tried by a jury, and it refused and is tried by the court of the land upon principle and countitutional right, he so jealous has the Legiclature been of its administration this city that they have secured it by statute. Settions 28th and 29th ofarticle 2, title 2d, part 4th, secon vol. Revised Statutes provides, in treating—of Courts Special Sessions in the city and county of New York, that "any appeal from such sentence according to the provisions of this article, without having demanded such trial, may appeal from such sentence to the Court Ceneral Sessions in the city and county of New York, and further, that "such appeal must be made at the time the sentence is pronounced; and thereupon such county in the State, is no more bound to be tried by a jury of an number less than twelve, than he is by three justices the peace of a single judge; he may refuse all, be can at his will, be tried by a jury of an number less than twelve, than he is by three justices the peace of a single judge; he may refuse all, be can at his will, be tried by a jury of an endoution of the Constitution." What is meant by it expression, "trial by jury." Does it mean a commina jury of twelve men, or a jury o